

Fiscal Note 2011 Biennium

Bill #	HB0642		Certain c	entrally assessed pipelines a	are class 9
Primary Sponsor:	French, Julie		Status: As Introd	luced	
✓ Significan	t Local Gov Impact	☐ Needs to be includ	ed in HB 2	Technical Concerns	
☐ Included i	n the Executive Budget	☐ Significant Long-To	erm Impacts	Dedicated Revenue Form	n Attached
		FISCAL S	SUMMARY		
		FY 2010 Difference	FY 2011 Difference	FY 2012 Difference	FY 2013 Difference
Expenditures:		<u> </u>		2	<u>=</u>
General Fund		\$0	\$892,430	(\$1,511,608)	(\$1,512,333)
Revenue:					
General Fund		\$3,893,722	\$4,115,664	\$4,313,216	\$4,520,250
State Special I	Revenue	\$245,920	\$259,937	\$272,414	\$285,490

Description of fiscal impact:

Net Impact-General Fund Balance:

A recent Montana Supreme Court decision relating to the property taxation of natural gas pipelines will result in reduction in revenue for the state general fund, the university state special revenue fund, local governments and school districts. This bill clarifies the definitions of centrally assessed pipeline property, for purposes of classification and assessment. The bill will increase state general fund revenues and university system state special revenue fund revenue relative to the court decision.

\$3,223,234

\$5,824,824

\$3,893,722

FISCAL ANALYSIS

Assumptions:

Department of Revenue

1. The denial by the Montana Supreme Court of a petition for a rehearing of *Omimex vs. Montana* (ruling of December 2nd, 2008) on February 10, 2009 effectively shifts some class 9 (12% tax rate) property into class 8 (3% tax rate), reducing statewide taxable value. Both HJR 2 and the school funding calculations have not accounted for this change in taxable value. This fiscal note is written with the assumption that the court decision is current law. The court decision will result in annual reductions of approximately \$3.7 million in general fund revenue, and \$234,000 in university state special revenue if the decision had applied to TY 2008 property. An analysis of this revenue loss by level of government is presented below:

\$6,032,583

Estimated Annual Statewide Impact on TY 2008 Property Tax Revenue Due to Omimex vs. Dept. of Revenue Montana Supreme Court Decision of December 2, 2008

Action	State General Fund (95 mills)	University SSR Fund (6 mills)	Local Government	Local School Districts
Move Natural Gas Pipeline Property from Class 9 (12%) to Class 8 (3%)	(\$3,683,748)	(\$232,658)	(\$5,948,284)	(\$5,575,389)

- 2. The change in revenue relative to HJR 2 is a reduction of \$3.7 million in general fund revenue and a reduction of \$233,000 in university state special revenue.
- 3. The Department of Revenue (DOR) analyzed the expected impacts of the Montana Supreme Court decision using the Utility Assessment System (UAS) computer database for TY 2008. All of the property of the eight natural gas pipelines was assumed to move from class 9 (12%) to class 8 (3%). This established the baseline for analyzing the impacts of this bill.
- 4. This bill applies to TY 2005 and succeeding tax years. As a result, the department's assessments of the eight natural gas pipelines as class 9 property (12%) in TY 2005 and succeeding tax years would not be changed, and the potential future reduction in tax revenues due to the Montana Supreme Court decision would be avoided.
- 5. Specifically this bill amends 15-6-141, MCA (class 9 property) to clarify that centrally assessed natural gas, oil, and product pipelines are class 9 property (12%), and that carbon dioxide pipelines and liquid pipelines that do not meet the requirements for inclusion in property class 15 (3%) are class 9 property.
- 6. The increases in revenues due to this bill would be the same as the reductions in revenues due to the Montana Supreme Court decision. If this bill were applied to TY 2008 property, the following impacts would have resulted:

HB 642: Estimated Annual Statewide Impact on Tax Revenue TY 2008

	General Fund	University	Local	School
	(95 mills)	SSR (6 mills)	Governments	Districts
Natural Gas Pipeline Property from Class 8 (3%) to Class 9 (12%)	\$3,683,748	\$232,658	\$5,948,284	\$5,575,389

7. The HJR 2 forecast growth rate for class 9 taxable value for FY 2010 and FY 2011 are 5.7% for each year. The Office of Budget and Program Planning's forecast growth rates for class 9 taxable value for FY 2012 and FY 2013 are 4.80% for each year. The following table shows the calculation of the revenue impacts for FY 2010 through FY 2013.

HB 642: Estimated Fiscal Impact FY 2010 through FY 2013

	TY 2008 Basis	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Assumed Growth Rate Class 9		5.7%	5.7%	4.8%	4.8%
State General Fund (95 mills) University System SSR Fund (6 mills) Subtotal state revenue impact	\$232,658	\$3,893,722 <u>\$245,920</u> \$4,139,641	\$259,937	\$272,414	\$285,490
Local Government Funds Local School Funds	\$5,948,284 \$5,575,389	\$6,287,336 \$5,893,186	\$6,645,714 \$6,229,098		

- 8. The bill provides for retroactive applicability to December 31, 2004, and thus applies to TY 2005 and succeeding tax years.
- 9. This bill will have no impact on administrative costs for the department of revenue.

Office of Public Instruction

- 10. The increase in taxable value and the distribution of that property due to HB 642 would create a GTB cost to the state general fund of about \$0.6 million in FY 2011, in subsequent years the new distribution of taxable value would decrease GTB costs by approximately \$1.1 million per year.
- 11. County school levies for all district funds will not change revenue received due to HB 642 as local school districts would adjust mills. The amount each taxpayer will pay will change based on property classification.
- 12. Countywide retirement GTB will increase due to the increase in property tax values by approximately \$268,500 in FY 2011. This is based on a historical average of 28% of the costs paid by the state and FY 2009 county levies of \$65.1 million (1.4732% increase in property tax value X \$65.1 million X 28%). It is assumed that county wide retirement GTB payments would change to the same degree that statewide GTB payments change. This would generate an annual savings of approximately \$450,000 per year.

	FY 2010 <u>Difference</u>	FY 2011 <u>Difference</u>	FY 2012 Difference	FY 2013 <u>Difference</u>	
Fiscal Impact:					
Department of Revenue					
Revenues:					
General Fund (01)	\$3,893,722	\$4,115,664	\$4,313,216	\$4,520,250	
State Special Revenue (02)	\$245,920	\$259,937	\$272,414	\$285,490	
TOTAL Revenues	\$4,139,642	\$4,375,601	\$4,585,630	\$4,805,740	
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Office of Public Instruction					
Expenditures:					
Local Assitance:					
GTB	\$0	\$623,896	(\$1,056,761)	(\$1,057,268)	
County Retirement (GTB) _	\$0	\$268,534	(\$454,847)	(\$455,065)	
TOTAL Expenditures	\$0	\$892,430	(\$1,511,608)	(\$1,512,333)	
Funding of Expenditures:	_	_	_	_	
General Fund (01)	\$0	\$892,430	(\$1,511,608)	(\$1,512,333)	
State Special Revenue (02)	\$0	\$0_	\$0	\$0	
TOTAL Funding of Exp.	\$0	\$892,430	(\$1,511,608)	(\$1,512,333)	
Net Impact to Fund Balance (Revenue minus Funding of Expenditures):					
General Fund (01)	\$3,893,722	\$3,223,234	\$5,824,824	\$6,032,583	
State Special Revenue (02)	\$245,920	\$259,937	\$272,414	\$285,490	

Effect on County or Other Local Revenues or Expenditures:

1. County and other local government revenues would increase by \$6.3 million in FY 2011 growing to \$7.3 million in FY 2013. Local School Districts would see an increase in revenue of \$5.9 million in FY 2010 increasing to \$6.8 million in FY 2013 (see assumption 6).

Sponsor's Initials	Date	Budget Director's Initials	Date